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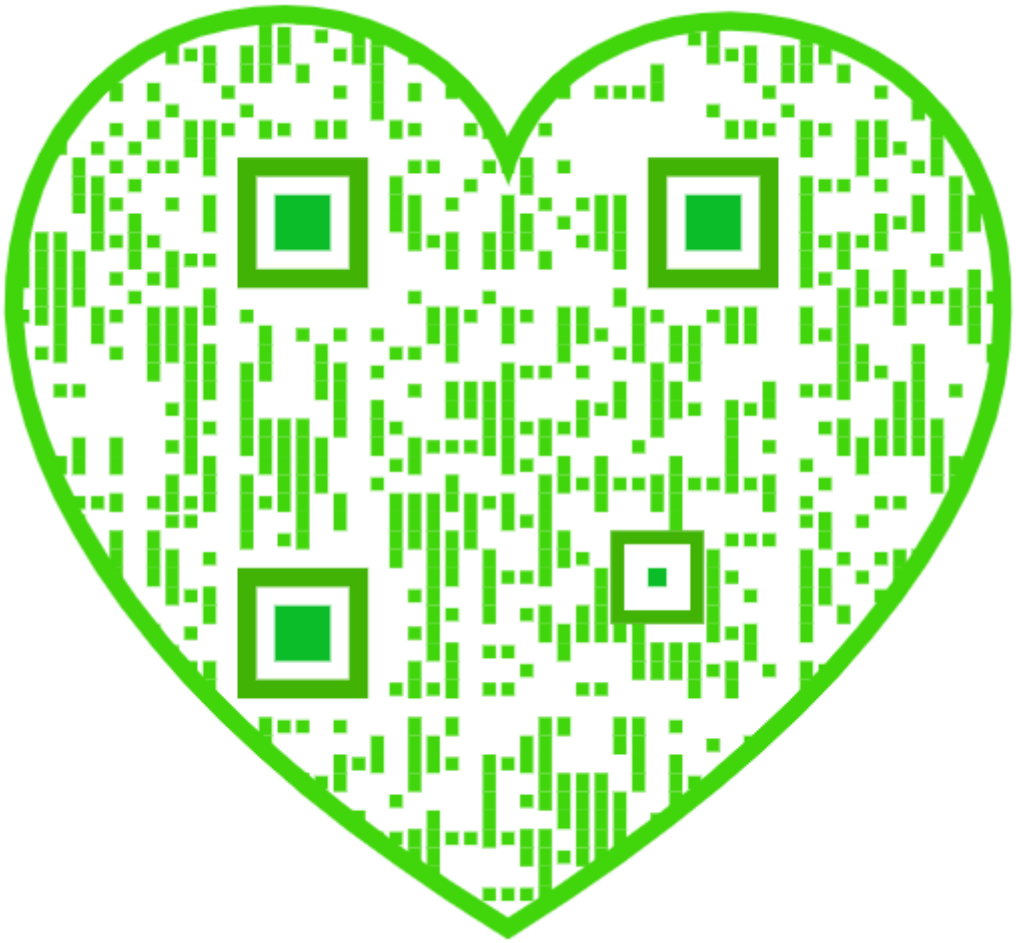

Merz's

Practical Cutting System

for

Ladies' Jackets and Cloaks

Art and Science of Delineating Ladies' Jackets
and Cloaks as made by Tailors

WILLIAM MERZ, of New York
Author and Publisher

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PREFACE

This system was in practical use for many years before it was published in book form, and made certain and convenient for obtaining correct patterns without the uncertain aid of time-wasting and misleading measures. Having had many years of practical experience in cutting and pattern drafting and a wide acquaintance with the needs of the trade, it has been, therefore, my effort to produce just such a system, scientific and simple, for the needs of the cutters, and leave nothing to perplex or confuse the student.

With this system it is possible to cut exceptional sizes easily and accurately, without extra trouble, and is of great value to the trade.

More illustrations might easily have been given, but they would only increase the size of the book without adding to its thoroughness, as those that are given cover every essential point, and are applicable to all variations of the human form and the ever-changing vagaries of the fashions. It is my hope that the satisfaction I feel in completing a coat system so comprehensive and reliable will be equaled by all engaged in the production of women's tailor-made garments.

THE AUTHOR.

PART II

INTRODUCTION

The classification in this method is constructed like a train of thought, and through that, easier of comprehension and remembrance. Its principles are applicable to all of fashion's changes, as it enables one to draft, just as easily and just as accurately for abnormal figures as for normal, without any additional complications.

Progressive cutters who are familiar with other works on this subject will find in this useful ideas and recognize its value and its practical use to the art.

FOR TAKING MEASURES.

It is well to be provided with one of the inch tapes which can be fastened by a buckle for the purpose of defining clearly the waist line, and at the same time it shows the waist measure.

MEASURING.

Pass the inch tape under the right arm as high as possible and level to point 1, figure 1. Having located point 1 with a pin, take measures from 0, collar seam, to point 1, to point 2 waist level and back waist. For normal figures these measures would be 6⅞, 15¾, 15¼, and required length of garment. Then put the measuring tape on point 0, back center; take measures to 3, to 4, to 5, to 6, and to back center point 1 without removing the measuring tape from 0. These measures would be 6¾, 14, 21¾, 11½, 21¼. Take the front depth measure, 6, by feeling with the forefinger where the underarm seam is to be. Take bust measure level, but rather lower in front than higher.

The hip measure is to be taken 5½ inches below the waist line, and it is preferable to mark the distance with a pin.

To take the sleeve length, keep the inch tape between fore and middle finger, pass the hand under the arm and measure to point 10; keep the tape on 10 and measure the length to point 11. All measures are as follows:

1.	Back depth	6⅞
2.	Waist length, level	15¾
	Waist length, on back	15¼
	Length of garment	———
3.	Neck	6¾
4.	Height of bust	14
5.	Front waist length	21¾
6.	Front depth	11½
	Blade (control measure)	21¼
7.	Bust	36
8.	Waist	25
9.	Hip	40
10 & 11.	Sleeve	7½, 18

All the measures, except the hip, should be taken over a waist or a smooth-fitting bodice.

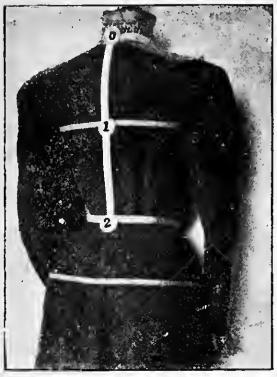

Figure I.

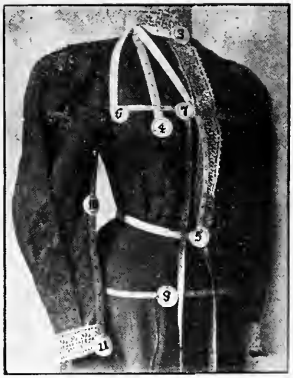

Figure II.

PART III

DRAFTING.

In all of the following explanations, wherever the fractions ½, ⅓, ¼, ⅙, ⅛, $^1/_{12}$, $^1/_{16}$, bust, waist, hip, etc., are used, they are, according to the several divisions, half of the full sizes, unless expressly stated full bust, full waist, full hip, etc.

The divisions will be found on the ordinary drafting square. The blade measure is used for control measure, and the neck measure for close neck fitting garments.

The drafts are the exact widths and lengths and must be sewed in the lines, therefore the seams have to be allowed on the goods.

DIAGRAM I.

The measures:

Back depth	6⅞	Front depth	11½
Level waist length...	15¾	Full bust	36
Back waist length....	15¼	Full waist	25
Front waist length...	21¾		

To draft: Draw square lines from 1 to 2 and from 1 to 3. From point 1 to 4 is ⅛ bust, less ¼ inch, 2 inches for this draft. From 1 to 5 is ¾ inch, or $^1/_{24}$ bust under sizes of 36 bust, and curve the line from 5 to 4, as represented. From 5 to 6 is back depth, 6⅞ inches; to 7 is level waist line, 15¾ inches; to 8 is shorter back waist line, 15¼ inches; to 2 from point 7 is 5½ inches on each draft, and square out the lines from 6 to 9, from 7 to 10, from 2 to 11, and from 8 to 19, as represented. From 7 to 12 is 1 inch, or $^1/_{16}$ bust, for sizes under 36 bust; draw the lines from 12 to 5 and 12 to 13 perpendicular with the outside-line, and from 12 to R, which is $^1/_{32}$ of the hip measure 20 = 5⅛ inch from point 13 on this draft.

On the bust line from 14 to 15 is ½ bust, 9 inches; from 15 to 16 is $^1/_{12}$ bust, 1½ inches; point 17 is in the center of 15 and 16; draw the center line from 17 to 19 square from the bust line. From 17 to 18 is ¼ bust and ½ inch. This measure is to be taken from center point 17, and is worthy of remark. Then bust measure and ½ inch from 14 to 9 = 18½ inches for 36 full bust.

On the waist line from center point 19 to 20 is ½ waist = 6¼ inches, and from 20 to 21 waist measure, 12½ inches. Draw the front part guide line from 18 through 21 downwards to establish 22, and from 21 through 18 upwards to establish 23. Front-depth measure is 11½ inches. Take the back measure from 5 to 4 = 2 inches, and with this amount continued from 16 to 23, where 11½ inches reach the line. Square out from 23 to 24; from 23 to 24 is ⅛ bust. Draw a straight line from 24 through 9, which establishes 10 and 11. From 24 to 25 is ⅛ bust, and curve the collar line as represented. Point 26 is ⅛ bust from 14, and draw the front shoulder line from 23 to 26. To establish the back width, point 28, take half from 14 and 17 and 1½ inches = 6⅜ inches on this draft, from 14 to 28. Draw the lines from 28 to 29 and from 16 to 27 parallel with the back center line, 14 to 5. From point 16 to 27 is ¼

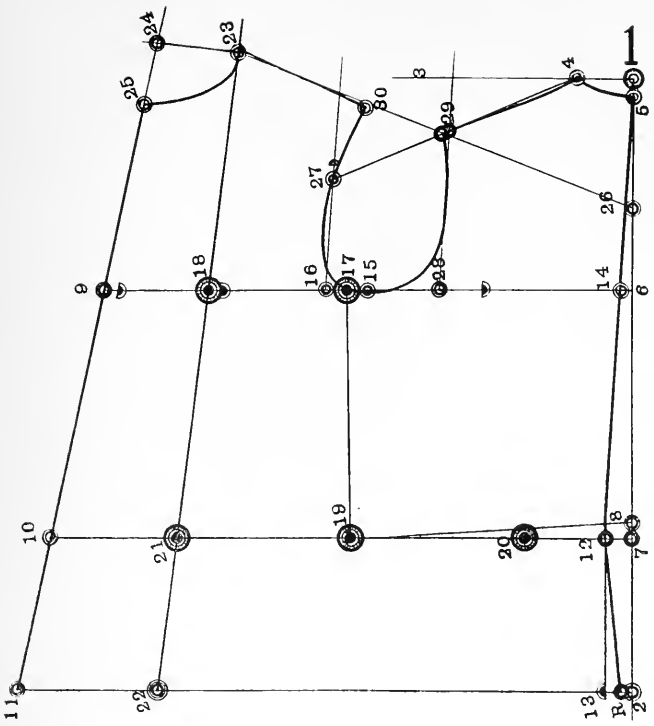

Diagram I.

bust less ½ inch. Draw the back shoulder line from 27 to 4. At point 29 the shoulder seam is enlarged ¼ inch. For small sleeves it should be enlarged ½ inch. Take the measure from 4 to 29 and carry it over from 23 to 30; then draw the armhole from 29 to 30, as represented.

DIAGRAM II.

The measures:

Back depth	6⅞	Front waist length...	21¾
Level waist length...	15¾	Front depth	11½
Back waist length....	15¼	Full bust	36
Height of bust.....	14	Full waist	25

The waist width necessary is from point 20 to 21. From 20 to 12 is back waist surplus, and from 21 to 10 is front waist surplus. These are to be cut out as follows:

Draw the line from 29 to 12, which establishes K. From 12 to A is ¼ back width. From A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust, 1⅛ inches to be cut out. From B to C is ⅛ waist and ⅛ inch. From C to D is ½ inch for cutting out on all drafts. From D to E is ¼ inch more than from B to C. From E to F is 1⅜ inches, which is the balance from the 3 inches back-waist surplus.

*G is the center of E and F; on carry over the same distance from 17 to H as F to G. From H to I is ¼ inch less than I to K. Draw the guide lines from K to A and from K to B, from H to E and from H to F, from I to C and from I to D.

The height of the bust is 14 inches, and the front waist length 21¾ inches. Begin to measure from 5 to 4, which is 2 inches, and from 23 to L is the balance of the required 14 inches. M is the balance of the front waist length, 21¾ inches. L is ½ inch inside of the front part guide line on all drafts. From 10 to M is ½ inch; from M to N ⅛ waist and ½ inch. Front waist surplus from 21 to M is 4 inches on this draft; these 4 inches are to be cut out from N to O.

Draw guide lines from 9 to M, from L to N, and from L to O. Draw the front waist line from M to N directed to point 19. Pivot at L and transfer the length from N to O.

Pivot at K on I and H, and transfer the length from A to B, from C to D, and from E to F. This represents the waist line and has to be carefully notched.

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*See G in Diagram III.

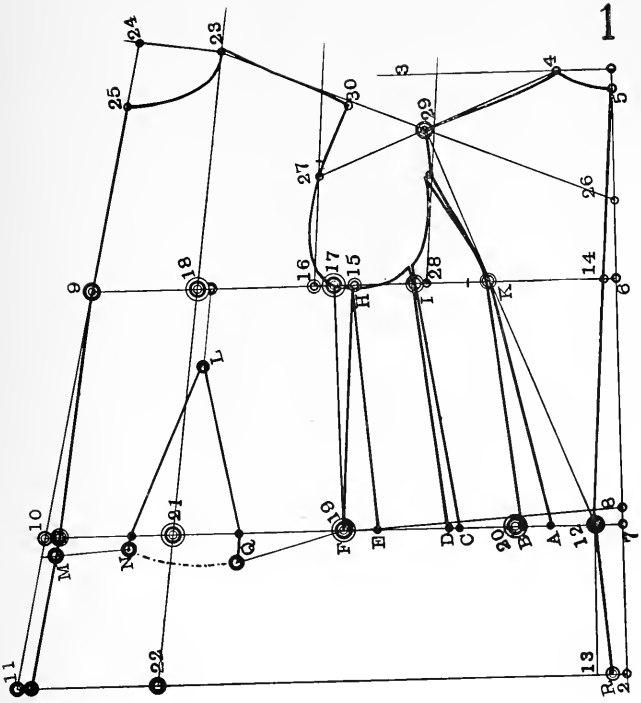
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Diagram II.

DIAGRAM III.

TIGHT-FITTING JACKET, ONE DART.

The measures:

Back depth	6⅞	Front depth	11½
Level waist length...	15¾	Control measure	21¼
Back waist length....	15¼	Full bust	36
Height of bust.....	14	Full waist	25
Front waist length...	21¾	Full hip	40

Take the hip measure from 22 to R = 16¾ inches on this draft. The necessary hip measure is 20 and ½ inch for ease = 20½ inches. The balance of 3¾ inches has to be added as follows: Draw a perpendicular line from A to 32. From 29 to 31 is ¼ back depth. Curve the line from 31 through K and A to S, which is ¼ inch from 32. Draw the guide lines from I through the center of C and D to establish T, and from G to U parallel with previous line. Divide the balance 3¾ inches in five equal parts, which is ¾ inch each, and add one on each side of U, one on each side of T, and the fifth ¾ inch on the side of S; draw guide lines from B to the side of S; from C and D, from E and F to each side of T, and each side of U. Then draw the front center line from M to V parallel with the outside line. From V to W is ⅜ inch more than from M to N. The measure from 22 to V is hip surplus 4½ inches on this draft and has to be cut out from W to Z. Draw guide lines from Q to Z and from N to W. Curve all lines as represented and the draft is ready to be cut out. The length lines are explained in styles. About the use of the control measure, see Diagrams X. and XI.

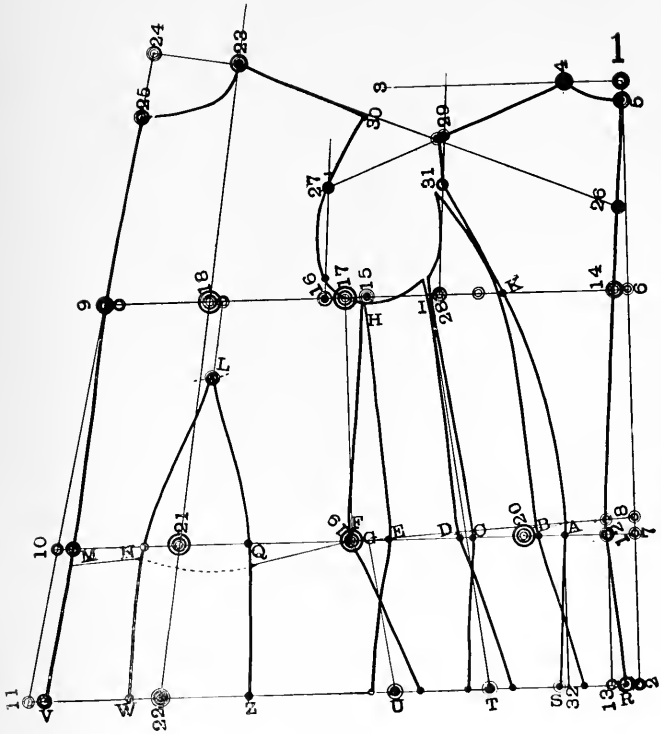
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Diagram III.

DIAGRAM IV.

TIGHT-FITTING JACKET, TWO DARTS.

All following drafts where no special measures are given are from the table of proportional measures of 36 bust.

For two darts the front center line, 10 to M and 11 to V, is ¼ inch. Pivot at 25 and draw a circular line through L to establish the height of the darts and put the darts, 43 and 44, $^1/_{12}$ bust apart on each side of L. From M to N is ⅙ waist; from N to O is $^1/_{12}$ bust to be cut out; from O to P is $^1/_{12}$ bust; from P to Q is the balance of the front waist surplus 21 to M = 23¼ inch on this draft. From V to W is ¼ inch more than from M to N; from W to X ¼ inch more than from N to O to be cut out; from X to Y is ¼ inch more than O to P; from Y to Z is the balance of the hip surplus 22 to V = 3 inches on this draft.

Then draw the guide lines from 9 to M; from M to V; from the first dart point 43 to N; from N to W; from 43 to O; from O to X; and from the second dart point 44 to P; from P to Y; from 44 to Q; from Q to Z. Draw the front waist line from M to N, directed to center point, 19; pivot at the first dart point, 43, to transfer the length N to O; draw also the front waist line from O to P. Pivot at the second dart point, 44, and transfer the length from P to Q, and draw the waist line from Q to center point, 19. Then curve the darts, as represented.

All other points are explained in the preceding diagrams.

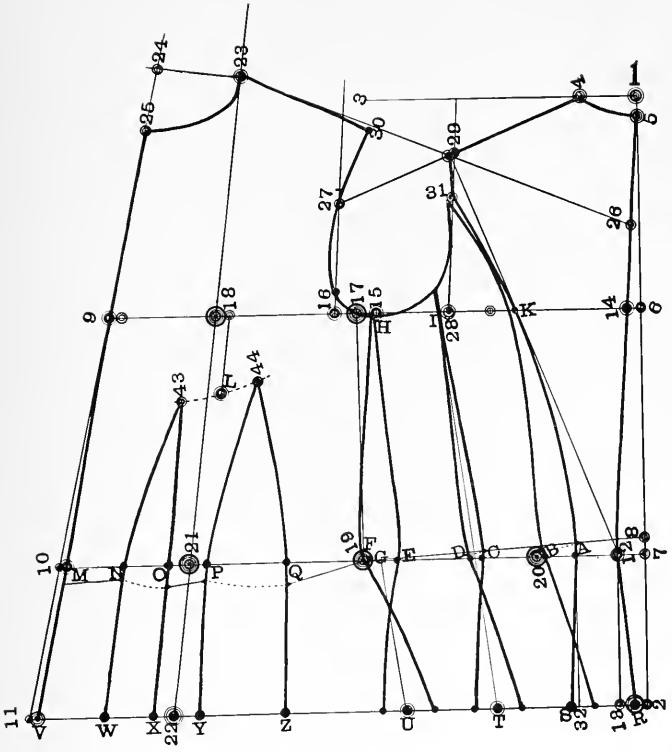
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Diagram IV.

DIAGRAM V.

JACKET SEMI-FITTED FRONT, SEAM OVER SHOULDER.

The front center for semi-fitted front from 10 to M and 11 to V is ¾ inch inside of the straight line. From M to N is ⅓ waist; from V to W ½ inch more than from M to N. From N to Q is half of the front waist surplus from 21 to M = 1⅞ inches on this draft. From W to Z take ½ inch more as Q from N 2⅜ inches on this draft.

For one seam over shoulder draw a guide line from 33 to A, which establishes K. On point 33 is ⅜ inch to be cut out on the side piece; add this ⅜ inch from 29 to 31 and curve the lines as represented. Transfer the width of the side piece, 31 and 33 to the front shoulder, 30 and 34, and draw the line from 34 through the dart point to N and to W, and from the dart point to Q and to Z. The divisions for the side pieces on bust, waist and hip lines are the same as explained in Diagrams II. and III.

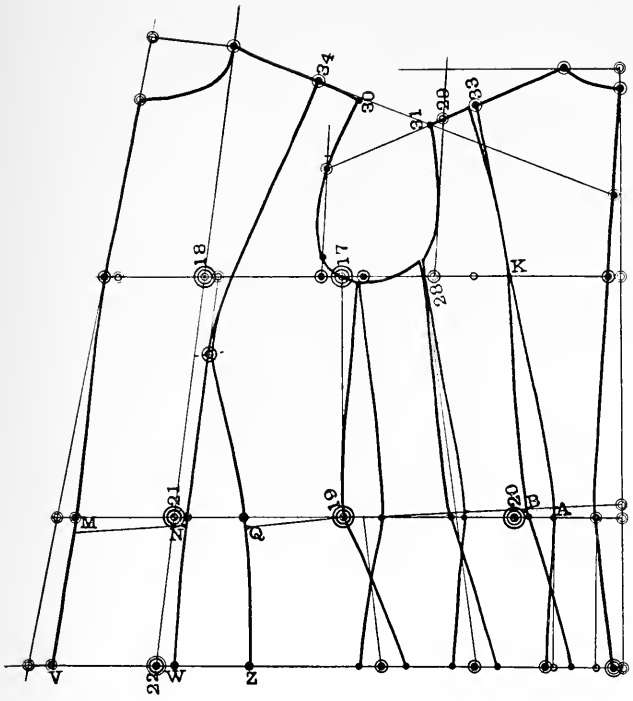

Diagram V.

DIAGRAM VI.

TIGHT-FITTING JACKET, TWO SEAMS OVER SHOULDER.

For two seams over the shoulder, divide the back width from 14 to 28 in three parts and give from 14 to 38 and 38 to K each one-third of it. From H to I is ¼ inch less than I to K. The back center point, R, is only ½ inch from 13 on this draft. From 12 to 39 is ⅛ back width; draw a guide line from 39 through 38 to establish 34, and draw perpendicular line from 39 to 32. From 39 to 40 is ¼ inch to be cut out; draw guide line from 40 to 38, and from 40 to 42, which overlaps ½ inch from 32. From 40 to A is ⅛ back width, the same as 12 to 39. Draw guide line from A through K to establish 36, and a perpendicular line from A to S. From A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust less ¼ inch, to be cut out; for the side piece, B to C, is ⅛ waist less ⅛ inch. The other waist and hip divisions are the same as in Diagrams II. and III., only in measuring the hip on this draft, measure from R to 32 with the amount from 42 to 22, which will give 17¼ inches on this draft.

Transfer the back shoulder seams exact to the front shoulder as 36 to 37 and 34 to 35. On back shoulder, point 36, is ⅜ inch to be cut out on the side piece; add this amount on the armhole, point 29, as represented.

On this draft, from L to 43 and from L to 44, from O to P and from X to Y is each ¼ inch less than $^1/_{12}$ bust.

Draw the lines as represented to give the best style effect.

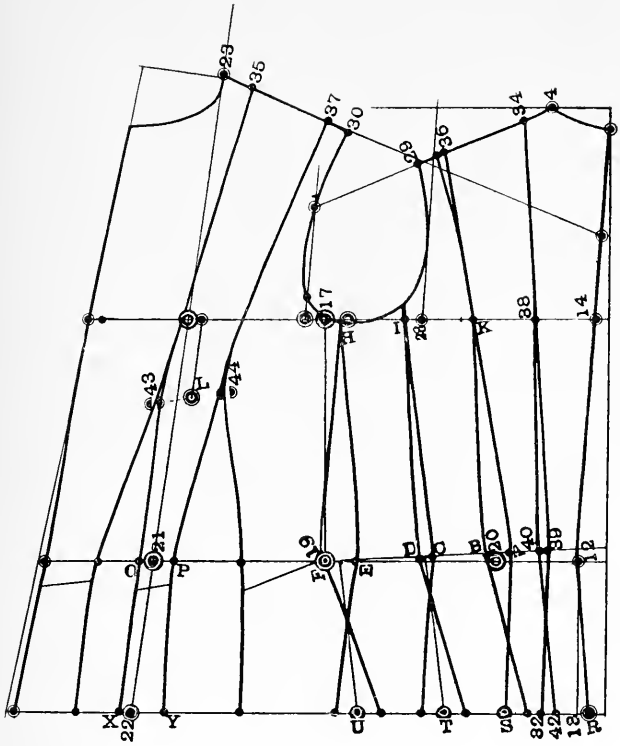

Diagram VI.

DIAGRAM VII.

TIGHT-FITTING JACKET, THREE SEAMS OVER SHOULDER.

For three seams over shoulder, divide the back width from 14 to 28 in four parts, and give from 14 to 38, from 38 to J, and from J to K each one-fourth of the back width.

The back center point, R, is ⅜ inch from the perpendicular line on this draft.

From 12 to 39 is ⅛ back width; from 39 to *s* is ⅛ inch to be cut out; from *s* to 40 is ⅛ back width; from 40 to *d* is ¼ inch to be cut out, and from *d* to A is ⅛ back width as from 12 to 39, and from *s* to 40.

Draw guide lines from 39 through 38, which establishes 34, and a perpendicular line from 39 to 32; from *s* to 38, and from *s* to 42 which overlaps ⅜ inch from 32.

Draw guide line from 40 through J, which establishes 36, and perpendicular line from 40 to 41, from *d* to J, and from *d* to 3, which overlaps ⅜ inch from 41.

Draw guide line from A through K, and a perpendicular line from A to S. Shape the line from K to 29, as represented.

From A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust less ¼ inch, to be cut out. For the side piece, B to C is ⅙ waist less ⅓ inch. The rest of the waist divisions are the same as Diagram II.

To measure the hip on this draft, measure from R to 32, with this amount from 42 to 41, and with this amount from 3 to 22, which will give 17½ inches, and is the same addition as Diagram III.

Transfer the back seams to the front shoulder seams, as 29, 36, 34 to 30, 37, 35. From bust height, L, to 43 and L to 44 is each $^1/_{12}$ bust.

On drafts with three darts on leave the front center line straight. From M to N is ⅙ waist; from N to O is $^1/_{12}$ bust less ½ inch, to be cut out; from O to 1 is $^1/_{12}$ bust less ½ inch; from 1 to 2 is $^1/_{12}$ bust less ½ inch, to be cut out; from 2 to P is $^1/_{12}$ bust less ½ inch, as from O to 1; from P to Q is the balance of the waist surplus from 21 to M, which is 2½ inches on this draft.

The hip surplus from 22 to V is ½ inch more than the waist surplus from 21 to M, therefore each dart on the hip line is ⅛ inch more, to be cut out as follows:

From V to W is ⅛ inch more than from M to N; from W to X is ⅛ inch more than from N to O; from X to 5 is ⅛ inch more than from O to 1; from 5 to 6 is ⅛ inch more than from 1 to 2; from 6 to Y is ⅛ inch more than from 2 to P;

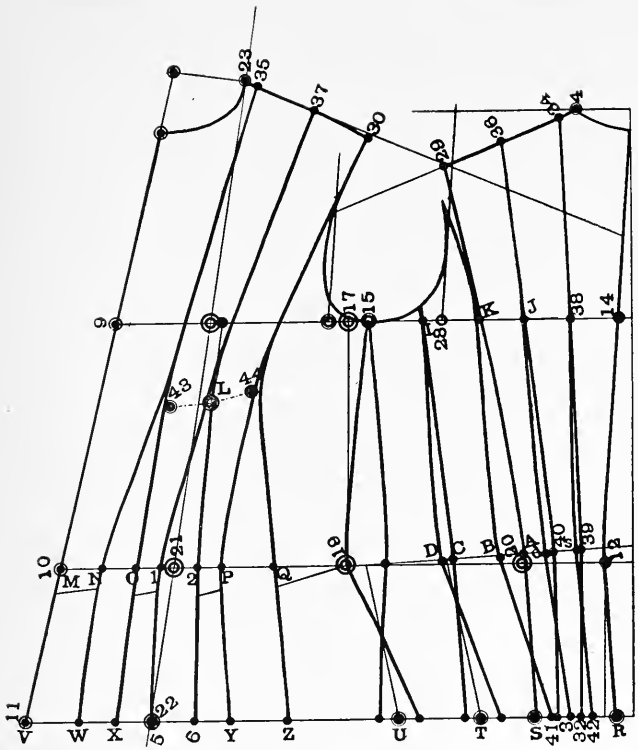

Diagram VII.

from Y to Z is the balance of the hip surplus from 22 to V, which is 2⅝ inches on this draft.

Draw guide lines from N to 43, and from N to W; from O to 43, and from O to X; from 1 to L, and from 1 to 5; from 2 to L, and from 2 to 6; from P to 44, and from P to Y; from Q to 44, and from Q to Z.

Shape the lines from 30 to 44, from 35 to 43, and from 37 to L, as represented.

Transfer the waist notches carefully by pivoting in center of lines 43, L, 44, 38, J, K, as garments with so many seams could easily get inches out of balance.

DIAGRAM VIII.

TIGHT-FITTING ETON JACKET.

For one-piece Eton back, from 12 to D is ½ inch, from D to E is ½ waist, from E to 19 is the balance of the back waist surplus from 20 to D.

G is the center of E and 19. Transfer the distance from 19 to G to the bust line from 17 to establish H. Draw guide lines from H to E and H to 19, from 14 to D, and short waist line from 8 to E.

The front part is the same as in Diagrams II. and III.

After the dart is cut out, notch the waist line, N and O; lay the dart together, notch N to notch O, and draw the line from 19 to the desired style length, V, which establishes W and Z.

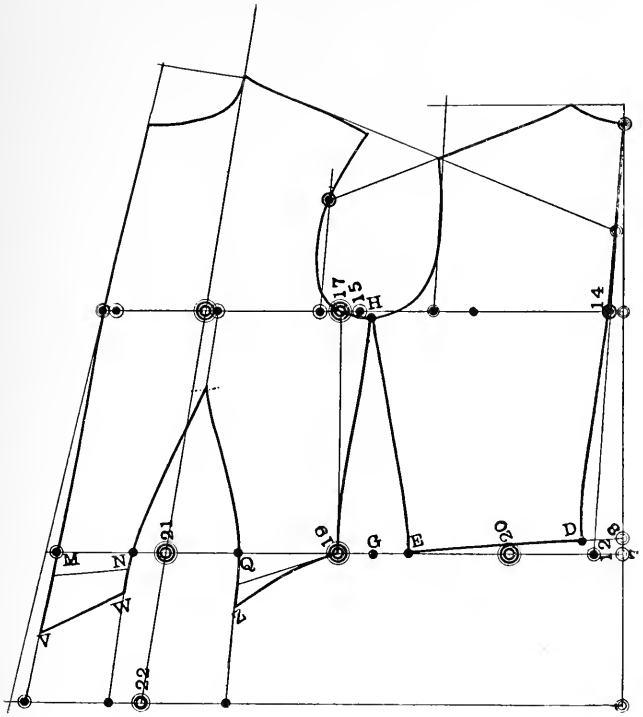

Diagram VIII.

DIAGRAM IX.

WAIST COAT, TWO DARTS.

For Waists, Bodices, or Princess garments, as they are to be worn over the corset cover, change the bust, waist and hip measure to one size smaller. For example: 36 full bust to 35, 25 full waist to 24½, 40 full hip to 39, and then draft as regular. The back width from 14 to 28 is ½ inch less for waist coats, and the armholes draw ¼ inch deeper. From 12 to A is ¼ waist = $3^{1}/_{16}$ inch for 12¼ inch waist; from A to B is $^{1}/_{16}$ bust, to be cut out; from B to E is ¼ waist, the same as from 12 to A; from E to 19 is the balance of the back waist surplus. Draw the lines from 28 to A, from 28 to B, from 15 to E, and from 15 to 19. Pivot at 28 and transfer the length A to B; pivot at 15 and transfer the length E to 19. The divisions for the darts are the same as in Diagram IV. After the front darts are cut out and the waist lines notched, lay the darts together, N to O and P to Q, to draw the line from F (which is 1 inch lower from 19) to the desired front length, V; this establishes W, X, Y and Z.

TO DRAFT THE STANDING COLLAR.

From 25 to 51 is $^{1}/_{12}$ full neck = 1⅛ inches, and from 23 to 50 is $^{1}/_{16}$ full neck = ⅞ inch. Draw straight line from 51 through 50 to establish 52. Point 52 is the neck length, 6¾ inches from 25. Square out from 52 to 53. Point 53 is 1½ inches for the height from 52. Draw the line from 25 to 54 square with 51 and 25; from 25 to 54 is 1¼ inches. Draw the line 53 parallel with the line from 52 to 51, and shape it to 54.

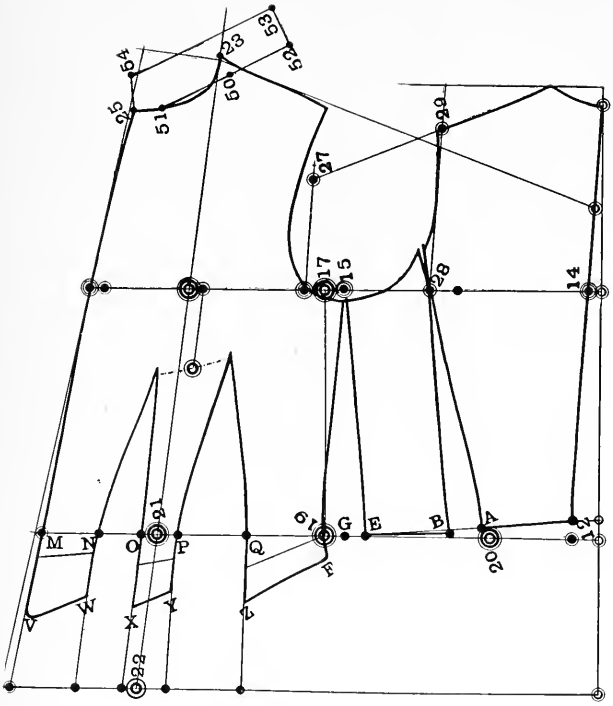
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Diagram IX.

DIAGRAM X.

JACKET—SMALL WAIST, FLAT BACK AND FULL BUST.

Measures:

6⅞, 15¾, 15¼, 6¾, 14, 21¾, 11½, 20¾, 36, 23, 39.

The bust line points, from 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 9, are divisions of the bust measure and are throughout the same on all drafts without displacement by small or large blades. From center point, 19 to 20, is ½ waist = 5¾ inches, and from 19 to 21 is ½ waist = 5¾ inches.

On this draft the full waist measure is 2 inches under normal. Add for each inch ¼ of an inch from 21 to 41. Draw the front part guide line from 41 through 18 to establish 23, and from 41 to 42. Draw the line from 21 to 22 parallel with the previous line, 41 and 42.

It is very important to remark that the front part guide line has to be drawn from normal waist point through 18, as well on a child's draft, or on 50 bust measure.

Normal is 11 inches difference from bust, full measure.

(For example, 30 inches bust and 22 inches waist is 3 inches over normal, the fourth full waist = 5½ inches, comes more to the front center line, and the fourth full normal waist is 3 inches less and comes to lay ¾ inch inside, or 4¾ inches from center point, 19. The advantage is that it moves the shoulder point, 23, and the front hip point to the right place and gives ¾ inch less darts as the form requires.)

From A to B is $^{1}/_{16}$ bust on all drafts of that style, and the front dart, N to O, is $^{1}/_{12}$ bust, more or less, surplus. The control measure is 20¾. Lay the front depth measure 11½ inches on center point, 17, and measure from 17 to 14; the 20¾ inches will be ½ inch inside of 14. Take ⅛ inch from 14 and hollow the back center; ⅛ inch of the side piece K, and ⅛ inch on each side of I. If the control measure is 20½, leave the ¼ inch in the front armhole on the line 16 to 27. The ¼ inch taken off the back should be put on the front center and the line curved as represented. As front waist and hip surplus is from 21 to M and 22 to V, measure the hip from R to 22. The additions, S, T, U, are the same as in previous diagrams.

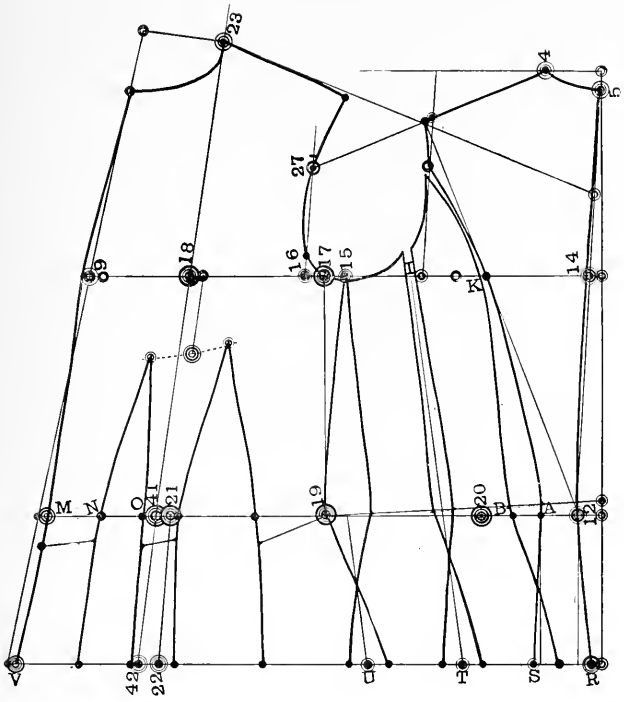


Diagram X.

DIAGRAM XI.

JACKET—CORPULENT, ROUND BACK, TWO UNDERARM PIECES.

Measures:

8½, 17, 8¼, 17, 23½, 14¼, 27½, 48, 40, 54.

As the bust line points are the same on all drafts, having drawn the center line from 17 to 19 and marked, from 19 to 20 and 19 to 21; ¼ full or ½ waist, which is 10 inches on this draft. Before drawing the front-part guide line, make certain by every draft; if the waist normal or how many inches abnormal on full measures.

As the waist measure for this draft is 3 inches over normal, from 21 to 41 is ¾ inch; and the front-part guide line is to be drawn from 41 through 18 to establish 23, and from 41 to 42. Draw the line from 21 to 22 parallel with the previous line, 41 to 42. The front center line leave straight, as a client with this kind of measure is more flat chested.

As large side pieces on tight-fitted garments are not successful, it is good to start with two underarm pieces from 32 full waist measure.

For two underarm pieces, from 12 to A is ¼ inch less than ¼ back width; from A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust on all drafts; from B to 38 is ⅛ waist less ⅔ inch; from 38 to 39 is ⅜ inch, to be cut out; from 39 to C is ⅛ inch more than from B to 38; from C to D is ⅜ inch, to be cut out; from D to E is ⅛ inch more than from 39 to C; from E to F is the balance of the back waist surplus from 20 to 12. On this draft, the center point, 19, is in the center of E and F, and the underarm seam should never cross nearer the front. From K to J is one-third, and ⅓ inch of the distance from K to 17; from J to I is one-third, and from I to 17 is one-third less ⅓ inch.

The control measure, 27½, shows ½ inch over normal, for which give to the side pieces on K ⅛ inch and to the underarm piece on J ⅜ inch more.

Measure the hip from R to 22 and divide the additions into seven parts; add one to S; one on each side of 40; T and U.

The front waist surplus is from 21 to M, and hip surplus from 22 to V. On the first dart is $^1/_{12}$ bust to be cut out, and on the second dart the balance of the surplus, as on all drafts with two darts.

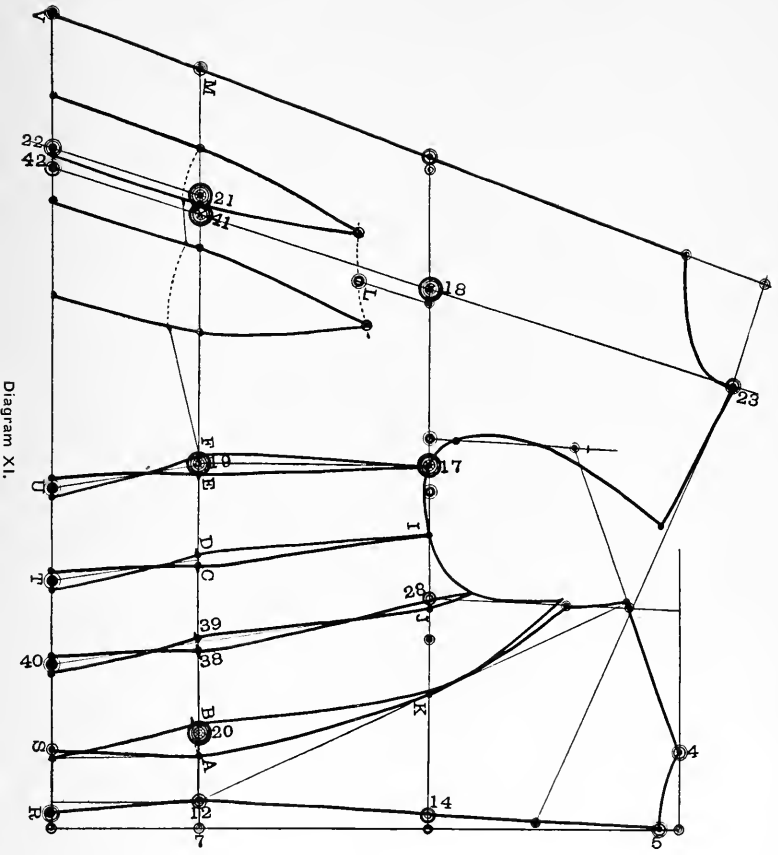


Diagram XI.

DIAGRAM XII.

PLAIN COAT SLEEVE.

This draft represents the same as if the sleeve were drawn with a different colored chalk on the coat draft. The line 16, 27, 56 is a parallel line with the back center line, which brings the bottom of the sleeve point, 56, about 1 inch forward, which it requires.

Lay the coat draft upon another piece of paper; trace through the armhole, the bust line, and the line 27 to 16. Draw the line from 27 through 16 to 56, which is the length, 18 inches, from 16. From 16 to 55 is the curve, 7½ inches. From 55 to 57 is $^1/_{12}$ of the sleeve length. Draw the center lines from 56 to 57 and from 57 to 16. Draw the elbow line from 57 to 58 square with the line 57 and 56, and the bottom line from 56 to 59 square with the back armhole and 56. Point 27 is the same as on the coat draft. Draw the line from 27 to 61 level with the bust line. From 27 to 61 is half of the armhole measure, 8 inches on this draft. From 27 to 60 and 61 to 63 is each $^1/_{16}$ of the armhole width. In the center, from 60 and 61 is 62; draw perpendicular line from 62 to 64. Point 64 is ¾ inch lower from bust line on all drafts. Pivot at 64 and draw circular line from 60 through 61 to 10. Draw the underarm sleeve line from 63 so it touches the armhole on point 1. To transfer the front seam, from 16 to 1 and 16 to 2 is ¾ inch each; from 57 to 3 and 57 to 4 is ¾ inch each; from 56 to 5 and 56 to 6 is 1 inch each. Draw guide lines and curve the lines from 2 to 4 and 4 to 6; from 1 to 3 and 3 to 5. From 16 to *s* is one-third of the distance from 16 to 27. Curve the overarm line from 60 through *s* to 2. For the width of the wrist, from 56 to 59 is one-fourth armhole and ½ inch. For the width of the elbow, from 57 to 58 is one-third of the armhole and ¾ inch. Point *d* is the intended place for the seam to come, and point 9 is the required length of the armhole from 1 to *d*. Pivot at 58 and sweep the length 9 to 10. To transfer the elbow seam, from 58 to 7 and 58 to 8 is ¾ inch each. Draw guide lines and curve the lines from 9 to 7, from 7 to 59, from 10 to 8, and from 8 to 59.

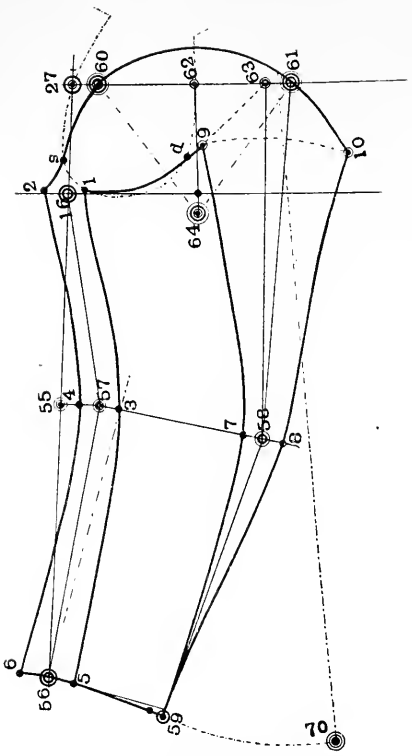


Diagram XII.

ENLARGED BOTTOM SLEEVE.

Point 70 in Diagram XII. is 11 inches from 56. Draw straight line from 70 to the center of 61 and 63. Pivot in the center from 70 and 61 and sweep the length from 59 to 70. Fold the paper at the line from 70 to the center of 61 and 63, and trace through the underarm lines, from 63 to 1, 3, 5, 59 to 70. Unfold the paper and cut the overarm sleeve from 6 to 4, 2, *s* 60 and 61; from 61 in the dressed line to 1, 3, 5, 70, and to 6.

DIAGRAM XIII.

ENLARGED TOP SLEEVE.

The enlargement on this draft is 7 inches. The elbow point, 58, is ½ inch more than in Diagram XII. Pivot at 58 and sweep the length from 9 to 11. Point 11 is 7 inches from 10. Draw straight line from 11 to 60. In the center, from 60 and 11 is 62; draw the line from 62 to 64 square with the line 11 and 62.

Point 64 is ¾ inch lower from the bust line, same as in Diagram XII.

Pivot at 64 and draw circular line from 60 to 11. From 58 to 7 and 58 to 8 is 1¼ inches each. Draw guide line from 11 to 8 and curve the line from 11 to 8 about ¾ inch from the guide line in the center of 8 and 11. All other points are the same as explained for Diagram XII.

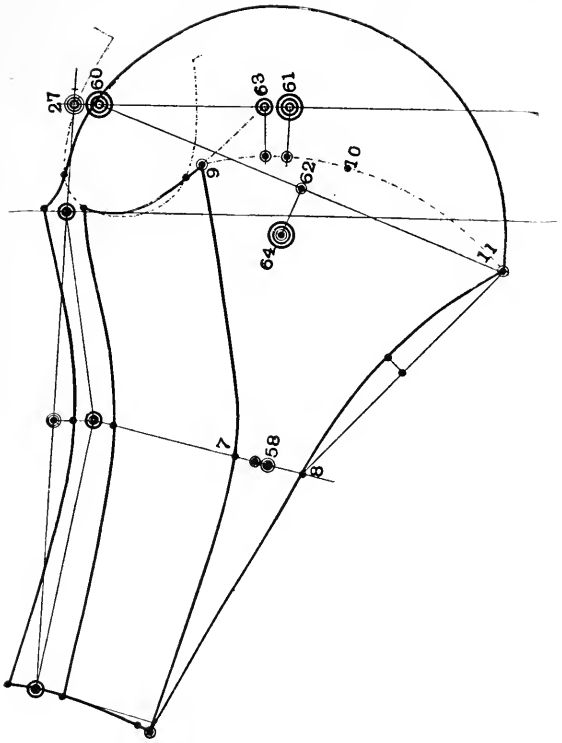


Diagram XIII.

DIAGRAM XIV.

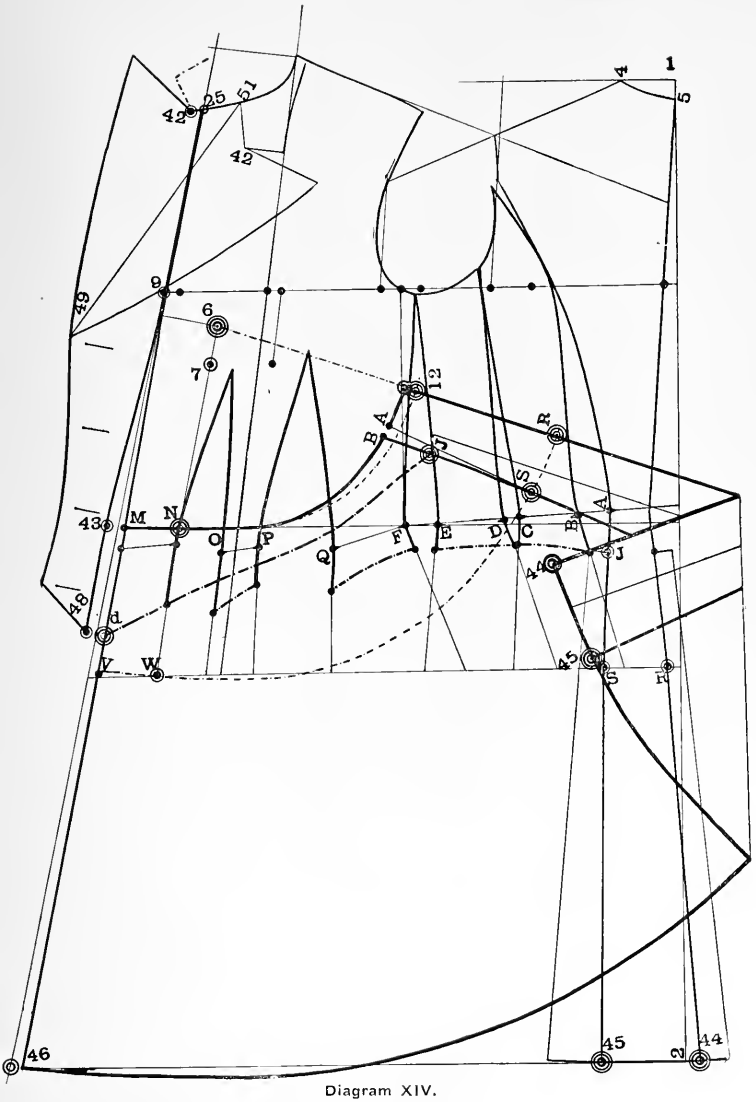
RIDING FROCK COAT.

Draw up the same lines as for Diagram IV. Draw straight line through R to 44, which is the length, 36 inches. The draft is the same for longer or shorter length. Draw straight line from A through S to 45, and draw level line from 44 to 46. The front center line draw straight down from M through V to 46. The coat back opening is opposite J, the skirt seam effect, which is 1½ inches from short waist line, A and B. From level waist line, M to *d*, is 4 inches. For the lapels, from M to 43 and *d* to 48, is ¾ inch. The width of the lapels is the same as from the front center line to the first dart. Draw the line from 49 to 51, where the opening is likely to be had. Draw the style for the turning-over lapels from 49 to 42, fold the paper underneath in the line 49 to 51, and trace the lines through. When the paper is unfolded, you will have the whole outside edge of the lapels. Cut out the back with the style of the coat back opening and with the fold on J and 45. Trace off the side, underarm pieces and forepart with the hip run upon another piece of paper. After having cut out the pattern, lay the waist dart notches, N to O and P to Q, F to E and D to C, together with the hip run and draw the required body style line from *d* to J.

TO DRAFT THE SKIRT.

From M to N is ⅙ waist. Draw the line from N to 7 and 6 parallel with the skirt front center, 46 to M. From N to 7 is ½ waist; from 7 to 6 is ⅛ waist, which is 7¾ inches for 12½ waist.

Pivot at 6 and sweep the waist line from N to 12, the hip line from W to R, and from the length line 46 to 44. M to 12 represents the level waist line. Measure the hip on the hip line from V to R; 20 inches hip and ½ inch for ease is 20½ inches from V to R. Lay the square on, sweep point 6 and R and draw straight line from 12 through R to 44. Lay the back center of the cut-out back, level waist line to 12, and hip line R to R, and length 44 to 44, to take the back width off from the skirt from 12 to A, from R to S, and from 44 to 45. Draw the shorter back waist line from B, as represented. From A to B is ¾ inch, to be cut out, and draw the line from B to S. Lay the waist notches of the side and underarm pieces, B, C, D and E, upon the waist line of the skirt, and take off from the skirt the same distance there is on the coat below the waist line, and draw the skirt line from *d* to J.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P
Q
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D
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B1
A1
J
44
46
d
V
W
45
S
R
46
45
44

Diagram XIV.

DIAGRAM XV.

CLOSE-FITTED, FROCK-COAT SKIRT.

To draft the skirt separate, draw a straight line for the front center, as M, V and 46. Square in the waist line from M to N; the hip line from V to W, which is 5½ inches from M; then the length, 46, which is 20½ inches from the level waist line, M. From M to N is ⅙ waist. Draw the line from N to 7 and 6 parallel with the previous line. After having swept out the waist, hip and length lines as explained in previous diagram, and the lines drawn, lay the front part, the level waist line, N, to the skirt draft, N, even with the front center to draw the line from *d* to F. Do the same with the underarm pieces, D to J. Draw the line from D to T with the hip run of the side piece, and from F to U with the hip run of the underarm piece. Cut the skirt out from *d* to F, D, J, S, 45, 46 and to *d*. Fold the skirt in the lines F, U to 47, and D, T to 48. Cut the lines from F to U and from D to hip line, T.

To draft the first dart, lay the pattern upon another piece of paper and draw from the corner, 46, to *d*, and from *d* to F. To keep the pattern on the lines, put weights upon it. Spread the cut E from F $^1/_{16}$ hip 1¼ inches for 20 hip, and lay the pattern flat into a pleat from U to 47, and draw the dart from U to F, and from U to E, and to D. Put weights upon this part and spread C from D $^1/_{24}$ hip ¾ inch for this draft and lay the pattern flat from T to 48. Draw the dart from T to D, from T to C, and all around from C to J, 45, 46. From 46 to 45 curve the line as represented.

The spreading of the darts, F to E and D to C, is only good for this style of draft. For example, if the skirt seam is between F and U and D and T, the dart spreading from F to E and D to C would be half the amount.

This kind of skirt is to be worn for street costume.

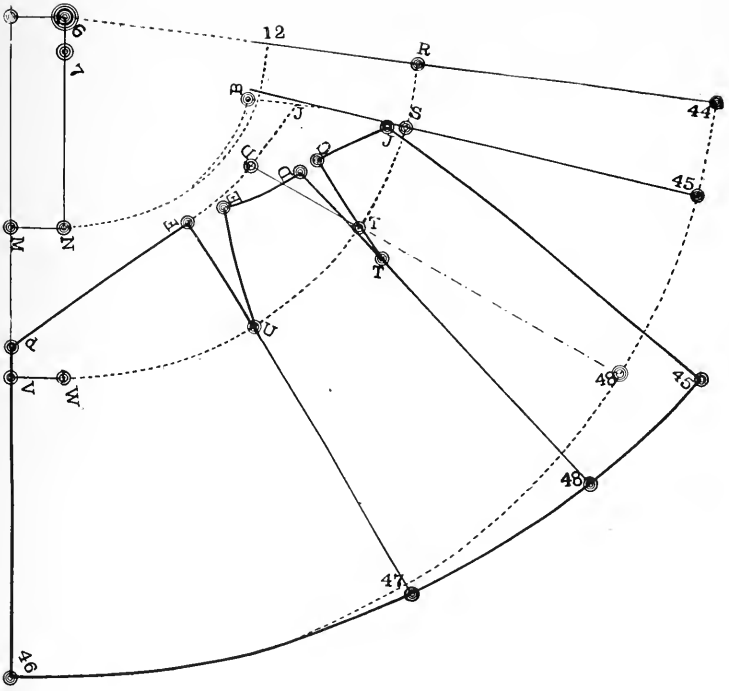


Diagram XV.

DIAGRAM XVI.

LONG COAT, TIGHT-FITTING.

Draw up the same draft as for Diagram IV., two darts. For the lower hip lines, draw as follows:

Lay the yard-stick ¼ inch outside of the back center on waist line and draw straight line from R to 44. Draw the line from 44 to 46 level with the hip line, which represents the length, and is the same for longer or shorter coats.

Lay the yard-stick ¼ inch outside the line A and draw straight line from S to 45.

For the side piece lay the yard-stick the same distance outside of B as 1 from S and draw straight line from 1 to 47, and lay the yard stick on D and draw straight line from 3 to 48.

For the underarm piece, lay the yard-stick on C and draw straight line from 2 to 49. Lay the yard-stick the same distance from E as 5 from U and draw straight line from 5 to 50. The same distance from 19 as 4 from U and draw straight line from 4 to 51.

Draw straight lines from M, V to 46; from N, W to 55; from O, X to 54; from P, Y to 53; and from Q, Z to 52.

J is 2 inches lower from shorter waist line, and the dotted lines represent the coat back opening and pleat opposite J.

To draw the bottom line of the back, pivot at the point of collar and shoulder line and sweep the line from 44 out and inside to 45. Transfer the length from A, 45 to B, 47; to C, 48; to D, 49; to E, 50; and to 19, 51; and curve the lines, as represented. Pivot at the point of collar and front center line and sweep the line from 46 to 55. Transfer the length from the waist notches, N, 55 to O, 54; from P, 53 to Q, 52. Curve the lines from 51 to 52 and 53 to 54.

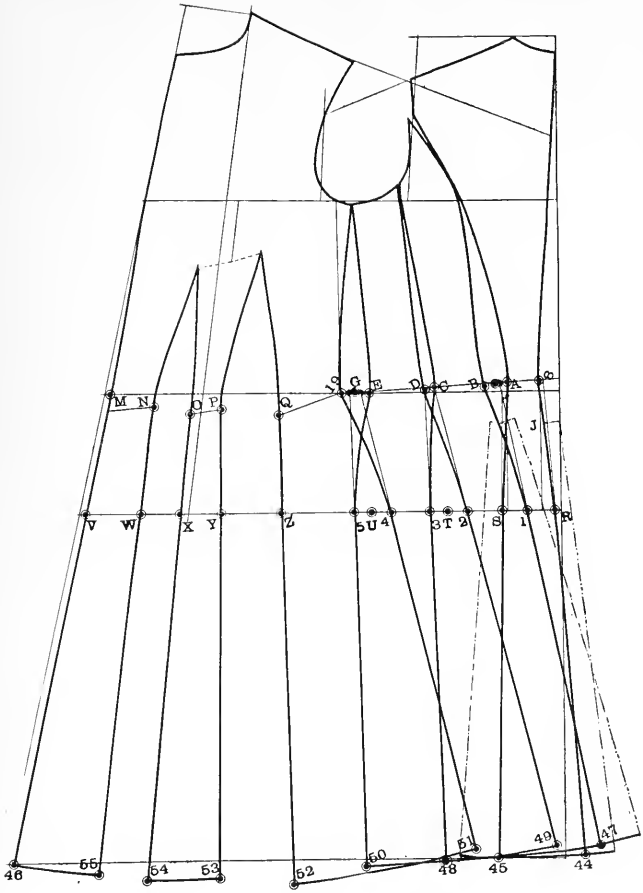


Diagram XVI.

DIAGRAM XVII.

THREE-PIECE LONG COAT, SEMI-FITTED FRONT AND BACK.

From 12 to A is ¼ waist; from A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust, to be cut out; from B to E is ¼ waist, and 19 to E is the balance of the back waist surplus. R is $^1/_{24}$ hip from 13, which is ⅞ inch for 20 hip. Draw perpendicular line from A to hip line; enlarge the back ¼ inch, which represents S. Draw lines from 12 to R, lay the square ¼ inch from back center on waist line and draw straight line from R to 44. Draw the line from A to S and from S to 45, as represented. Measure the hip from R to 22 and divide the addition into four parts and add ¼ from S to T and ¼ from T to 3. Transfer the distance from D and G at the waist line to the hip line from T to U, and give ¼ of the addition on each side of U. Draw guide lines from A to K, from B to K, from E to H, and from 19 to H. Lay the yard-stick the same distance from E as 5 from U and draw straight line from 5 to 48, the same direction from 4 to 49, and from 3 to 47. Curve the lines from K to S, from K to 3, from H to 5, and from H to 4, as represented.

For semi-fitting front, from 10 to M and 11 to V is ¾ inch; from M to N is ⅓ waist; from N to Q is ½ of the front waist surplus. From V to W is ½ inch more than from M to N. From W to Z is the variation of hip and waist surplus, which is ½ inch more than from N to Q.

Draw guide lines from Q through Z to 50, from N through W to 51, and from M through V to 46. Pivot at the point of collar and front center line and sweep the line from 46 to 51. Transfer the length from N and 51 to Q and 50. Pivot at the back point of collar and shoulder line and sweep the line from 44 to 45. Transfer the length A and 45 to B and 47; the same length to E and 48; to 19 and 49. Curve the lines as represented.

For clients with full side hip, divide the hip addition in three parts and add ⅓ from S to 3 and ⅓ on each side of U.

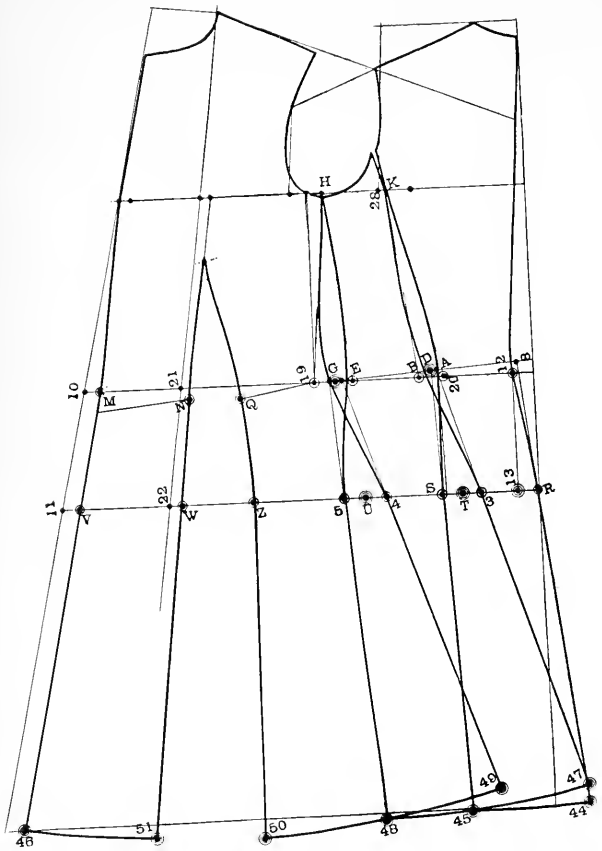


Diagram XVII.

DIAGRAM XVIII.

LOOSE COAT WITH YOKE SLEEVES.

For drafts of one piece back, the back center, R, on hip line is $^1/_{12}$ hip from 13. Draw straight line from 26 through R to 44.

For loose front without dart, the front center line, M, is 1 inch from 10. Draw straight line from 9 through M to establish V and 46.

The underarm seam, H, is in the center of 17 and 28. Draw perpendicular line from H to hip line, U. As this is a very loose coat, measure the hip from 13 to 22, which is 16¼ inches on this draft. The balance, 3¾ inches, of 20 inches hip and 1 inch for ease is an addition of 4¾ inches from T to S, or 2⅜ inches each side of U. Draw the back line from H through T to 45, and front line from H through S to 47.

The shoulder seam has to be transferred to the center of the shoulder. To find the center, measure from 16 bust line around the armhole to 28 bust line. The half of this measure is from 28 to 35. The same amount which is put to the shoulder line from 29 to 35 is to be taken off from the front shoulder line to 36. Draw the back yoke line from 26 to *d* and the front yoke line from *s* to 38. On every yoke style, the line *s* should be at least 1 inch deeper than *d*.

From the front center, 9, to 32, from M to 33, and from V to 34 is an overlap of 1½ inches. From 38 to 37 is ½ inch, to be cut out. Draw the line as represented and lengthen this ½ inch at the bottom point, 46. Pivot at H and sweep from center length line to 45 and to 47. Draw the bottom lines from 44 to 45 and from 47 to 46.

Trace the whole pattern off upon another piece of paper and use the yokes to draft the sleeve. It is preferable to draft the sleeve upon the same draft with a different colored chalk. Draw the line 27 through 16 straight down to 56 and from 27 to 61 level with the bust line and continue the whole sleeve draft as given in Diagram XII. Take the back yoke and place *d* and 35 to the top sleeve circular line and continue the sleeve with the yoke line, *d*, to 26, 5, 4, 64, 65, and to 66, as represented. Place the front yoke to the circular line, 60, so that *s* from *s* is ½ inch apart, and draw the line from 64 to 23, 38, and to *s* where the sleeve is to be reconnected, as represented. Notch the sleeve at 64, as the balance of the coat depends on that line, as well as on the underarm seam of the coat.

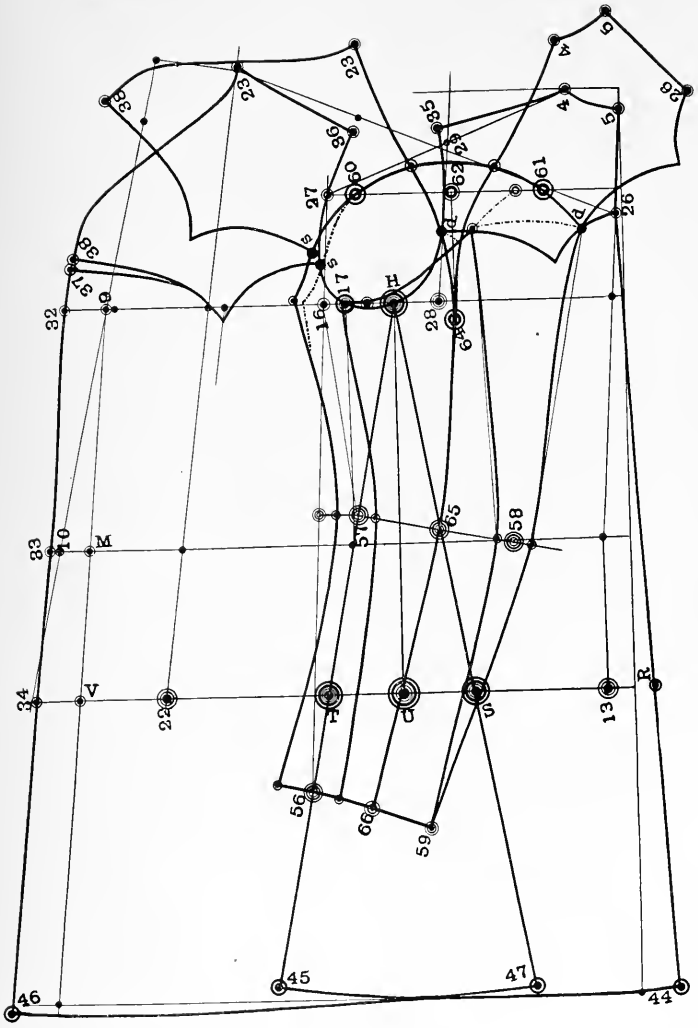


Diagram XVIII.

DIAGRAM XIX.

RAGLAN SLEEVE.

As center of sleeve and center of shoulder harmonize in this kind of sleeve, transfer the shoulder seam carefully to the center, as in Diagram XVIII. On this draft the overarm sleeve is $^1/_{16}$ of the armhole width smaller and the overarm point approaches to the underarm sleeve, point 63, and the center point, 62, on this draft is from 60 to 63, instead of 60 and 61. Draw perpendicular line from 62 to 64 and up to 65. Pivot at center point, 64, and draw circular line from 60 through 63 to 67 and continue the sleeve draft the same as in Diagram XII, only the overarm sleeve on this draft is $^1/_{16}$ width smaller; for this, curve the line from 67 to the elbow to the outside of the guide line.

Lay a piece of paper underneath and trace off the lines from *d* to 33, to 4, to 35, and to *d*; cut it out, and lay the shoulder line to the sleeve center line, 64 and 65, the shoulder and armhole point, 35, even with the overarm circular line, and draw the line 33 to 63 and to 67 where you will have $^3/_4$ inch more for required fullness to give the sleeve a good hang. Cut out the front piece from *s* to 34, to 23, to 36, and to *s*; place it on the sleeve center line and connect the line 33 to 34 and to *s*. The sleeve from *s* to 34 will be about 1 inch more for required fullness.

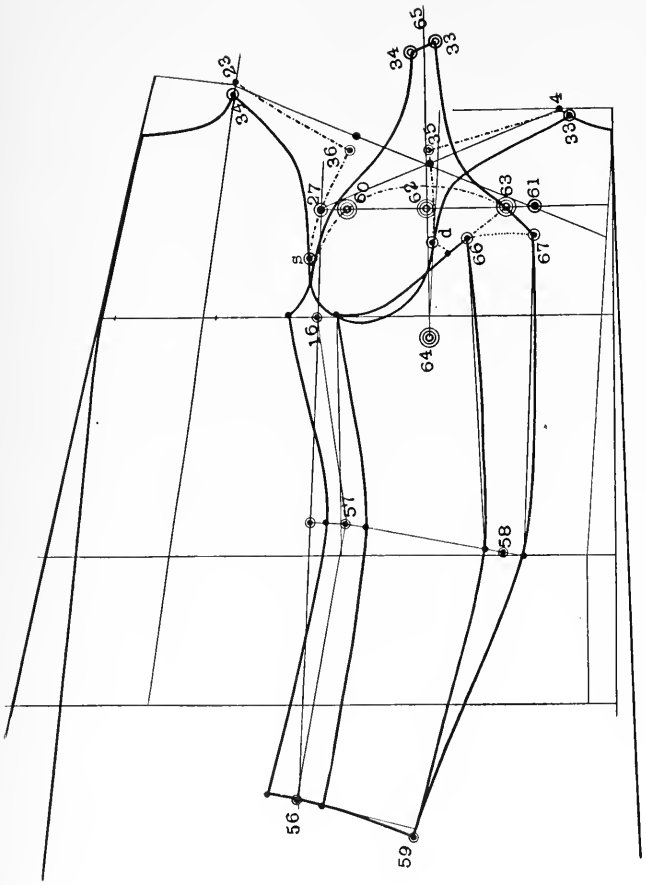


Diagram XIX.

DIAGRAM XX.

HUNTING JACKET—TURN COLLAR, FLY FRONT.

For this draft, R is $^1/_{16}$ hip from 13, from 12 to A is ½ waist, from A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust. Draw guide line from A to K, which is 1 inch from 28, and from B to K. Draw perpendicular line from A to establish U. Measure the hip from R to 22, which is 17½ inches, and add the balance of 20 hip and ½ inch for ease from T to S on each side of U, and shape the lines as represented.

For semi-fitted front, it is always advantageous to put the dart as far back as possible. On this style of jacket, the dart line, N and W, is just left on the front part guide line, 21 and 22.

For a fly-front jacket, the overlap from 9 to 49, M to 48, and 46 to 47, is 1¼ inches, and draw the line from 49, 48 to 47.

To draft the turn collar and lapels, draw the crease line from D to 51, where the turning is required; draw the shape of the turned-over lapels from D to E and the collar effect, fold the paper from D to 51 underneath and trace the lapels and collar styles through. When the paper is unfolded, you have the front part edge completed and the front of the collar style.

TO DRAFT THE COLLAR.

From 23 to 50 is $^1/_{16}$ of the full neck width. Draw the line from 51 through 50 to 52 with a little curve; 52 is the required collar length from the back center collar seam line to E. Square out from 52 to 54 and give ¼ inch spring at 54. From 52 to 53 is 1¼ inch; draw the crease line from 53 to 51. From 53 to 54 is 1½ inches; draw the line from 54 parallel with the crease line to the front, which already has the shape from the trace marks.

For lower openings, cut off on the collar from 51 to E without changing the draft of the collar.

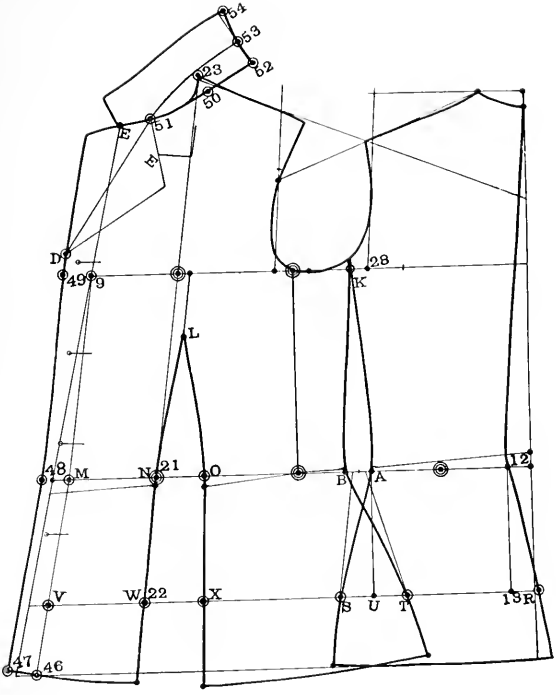


Diagram XX.

DIAGRAM XXI.

DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, STORM COLLAR, TIGHT BACK, SEMI-FITTED FRONT.

For this style of overlap, it needs a ¾-inch dart at 25, as represented.

From 9 to 49 is an overlap of 4¼ inches; from M to 48 is ½ inch less; 3¾ inches; from V to 47 is ¼ inch less; 4 inches; from 25 to the edge as well 4 inches. Pivot at 25 and sweep out the bottom line at 46, and draw the edge line from 25 to 49, 48, and straight down through 47.

TO DRAFT THE COLLAR.

From 23 to 50 is $^1/_{16}$ full neck width. Draw the line with a little curve from 25 through 50 to 52. Point 52 is the required collar length. Square out from 52 to 53, from 50 to 55, and from 25 to 58 square with 25 and 50. The height from 52 to 53 is 4½ inches; from 25 to 58 is 3¾ inches. Draw a curved line from 53 to 58. Pivot on the lines 1½ inches from 52 and 50 and sweep from 53 to 54, and from 55 to 56 and 57. From 53 to 54 is ¼ of the height, 1⅛ inches, the same from 55 to 56, and 55 to 57. Curve the lines as represented.

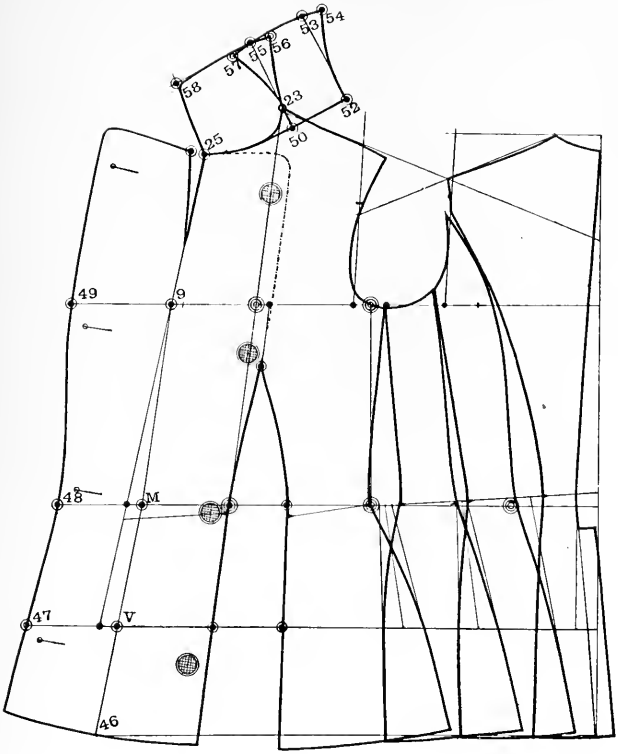


Diagram XXI.

DIAGRAM XXII.

THREE-PIECE, THREE-QUARTER, TIGHT-FITTING JACKET—STAND AND TURN-DOWN COLLAR.

This draft represents the tightest fitting back to be cut with two pieces. R is $^1/_{24}$ hip from 13. From 12 to A is ¼ waist; from A to B is $^1/_{16}$ bust and ¼ inch; from E to 19 is the balance of the waist surplus, less ½ inch. From 29 to 31 is ⅓ of the back depth. Draw guide lines from A to 31 and from B to meet previous line at the bust line, from E to H and from H to 19. On this draft the dart from A to B is ¼ inch more, as in previous diagrams, therefore divide the balance of 20 hip into three parts and add on ⅓ from S to T and ⅓ each side of U. From N to O is the waist surplus, less ¾ inch; from W to X ½ inch more than from N to O. Point 32 is 1 inch lower than 31 from the bust line. Draw the dart line from L to 32.

On drafts where the buttons shall be in the center of the front, give an overlap of ⅝ inch.

TO DRAFT THE COLLAR.

From 25 to 51 is $^1/_{12}$ full neck; from 23 to 50 is $^1/_{16}$ full neck. Draw guide line from 51 through 50 to 52, and measure the required length to 52. Square out from 52 to 53, from 50 through 23 to 56, and from 25 to 54 with the line 51 and 25. From 52 to 53 is the height of the collar, 1¾ inches; draw the line from 53 to 54 parallel with the line 52 to 51. From 55 to 56 is ½ inch, or $^1/_{24}$ full neck; draw the guide lines from 53 to 56 and from 56 to 54. Square out from 53 to 57 with the line 56 and 53; square out from 54 to 58 with the line 56 and 54. From 53 to 57 is 2 inches and give ¼ inch spring at 57; draw the line from 57 to 58 parallel with the line from 53 to 56 and 54.

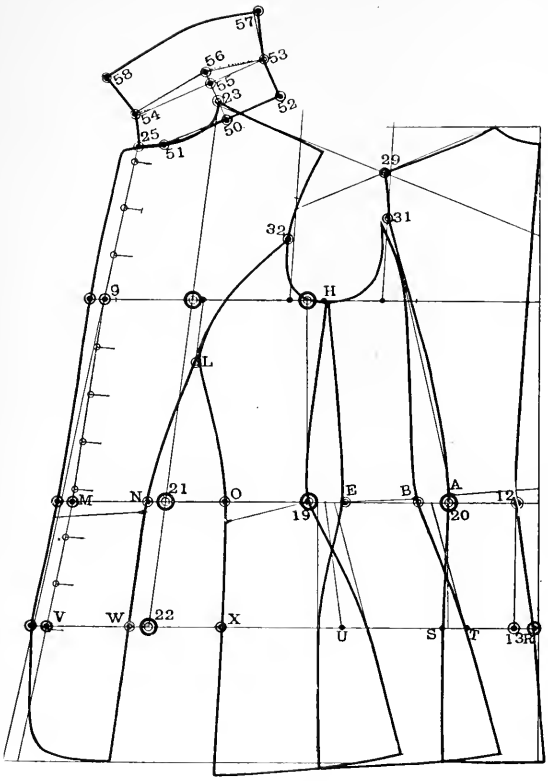


Diagram XXII.

DIAGRAM XXIII.

TWO-PIECE LONG COAT WITH SHAWL COLLAR.

This draft is about the same as Diagram XVIII. The hip center point, R, is $^1/_{12}$ hip from 13. Draw straight line from 5 through R to 44. H is in the center from 16 and 28; on each side of H is ¼ inch more to make this garment very loose. Draw perpendicular line from H to establish U. Measure the hip from 13 to 22, which is 16¼ inches; balance 3¾ inches of 20 hip, and 1½ inches for ease is the addition 5¼ inches from T to S, or 2⅝ inches each side of U. Draw the lines as represented. Pivot at H and sweep the length from 45 to the back and forepart line. For a loose front without dart, from 10 to M is 1 inch. Draw straight front center line from 9 through M to 46. The edge around the bust line is to be kept short, therefore lengthen ½ inch at 46. From 9 to 48 and M to 47 is 2½ inches for overlap. Draw straight line from 48 through 47 to the bottom.

TO DRAFT THE SHAWL COLLAR.

Draw first the crease line from 49 to 51, then the style effect of the turned-over collar from 49 to 58, and the back line from 57 to 56. Turn over the lapel in the line from 49 to 51 and draw the line from 51 to 59. Lay a piece of paper underneath and trace off the lines from 51 to 59, to 58, to 23, and to 51; the same with the back piece, from 57 to 56, to 5, to 4, and to 57. Cut these pieces out to use for the collar draft.

From 23 to 50 is $^1/_{16}$ full neck. Draw the line from 51 through 50 to 52 with a little curve. Having the length of the collar established, square out from 52 to 53 and from 50 through 23. From 52 to 53 is 2½ inches, from 50 to 54 is 2¼ inches. Draw the crease line in the center of 52 and 53, and in the center of 50 and 54 to 51. Take the back piece, lay the point 5 to the square line 53 and point 4 to 54, draw the line ¼ inch for spring outside of 53 and 56, round the edge of the pattern from 56 to 57 and from 57 to the square line between 55 and 54. Lay the front piece even with 51 and point 23 to 55 and draw the line from square line to 58, from 58 around the pattern to 59 and back to 51. The ¾ inch more than the pattern at 58 and ¼ inch at 57 and 56 is a required fullness for the surface upon the coat. The necessary ½ inch from 54 to 55 is granted by the draft itself.

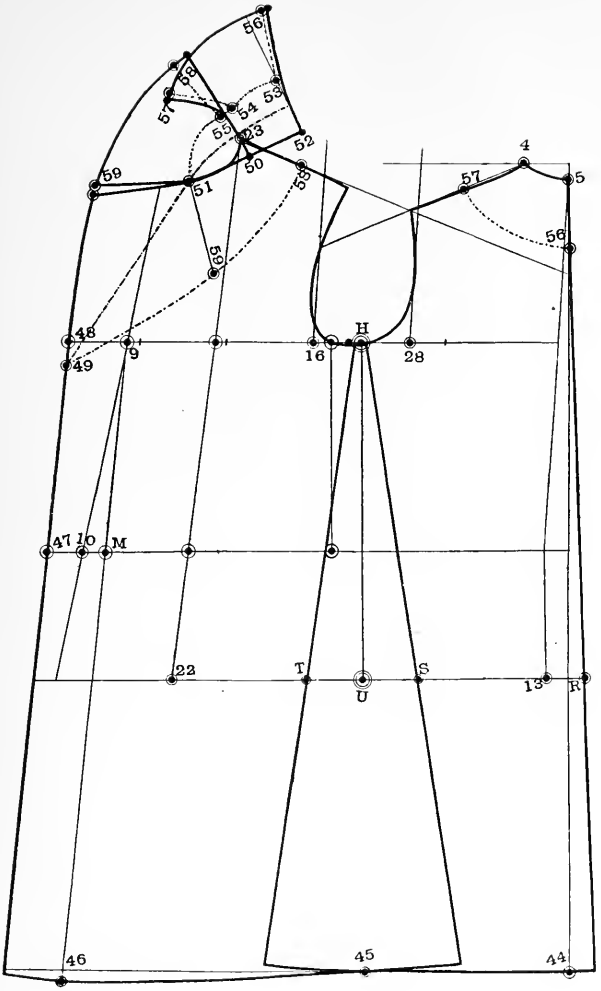


Diagram XXIII.

DIAGRAM XXIV.

INVERNESS—LOOSE FRONTED, THREE-QUARTER, TIGHT BACK, TURN COLLAR CLOSED IN FRONT.

For the back parts, the waist and hip divisions are obtained in the same manner as explained in Diagram XXII, and for the front center line as explained in Diagrams XVIII and XXIII. Transfer the shoulder seams as explained in Diagram XVIII. Draw guide line from X to 29, and draw the line from S to T 1 inch deeper than usual armhole.

TO DRAFT THE CAPE.

Lay the cut-out back, point 29, to the front shoulder, point 30, so that the collar and shoulder, point 4, is ⅛ bust distance from 23 to draw a guide line from Z, X, Y to 30. Pivot at 23 to sweep the desired length from 46 to 47, and shape the line at 47 and 46, as represented. Draw the line from 30 to A with the direction of the armhole (from 30 to A is 2 inches); draw the line from A to 1 square with previous line (from A to 1 is 1¾ inches) and transfer the length from 1 to B, which is ¾ inch from A. From B to C is 2 inches; from C to D is ¾ inch dart; from D to E is 2 inches, and from E to F is ¾ inch dart. From 1 to 2 is 2⅛ inches, and 2 to 3 is 2⅛ inches. Draw the lines as represented. Draw the front line of the cape ½ inch from 25 to 49, which is ¾ inches from 9; to 48, which is 1 inch from front center, M.

TO DRAFT THE COLLAR.

From 25 to 51 is $^1/_{12}$ full neck, from 23 to 50 is $^1/_{16}$ full neck, and 52 is the neck length. Draw the line from 50 through 23 to 54 square with 51 and 50. From 54 to 55 is one-half of the 3¼ inches height. Draw the line from 50 to 52 square with 55 and 50. Square out from 52 to 53 and give ¼ inch spring at 53. Draw the crease line 1¼ inches from 52 to 25. Draw the line from 25 to 56 square with the crease line. From 25 to 56 is 2½ inches, from 52 to 53 is 3¼ inches. Draw curved line from 53 to 56.

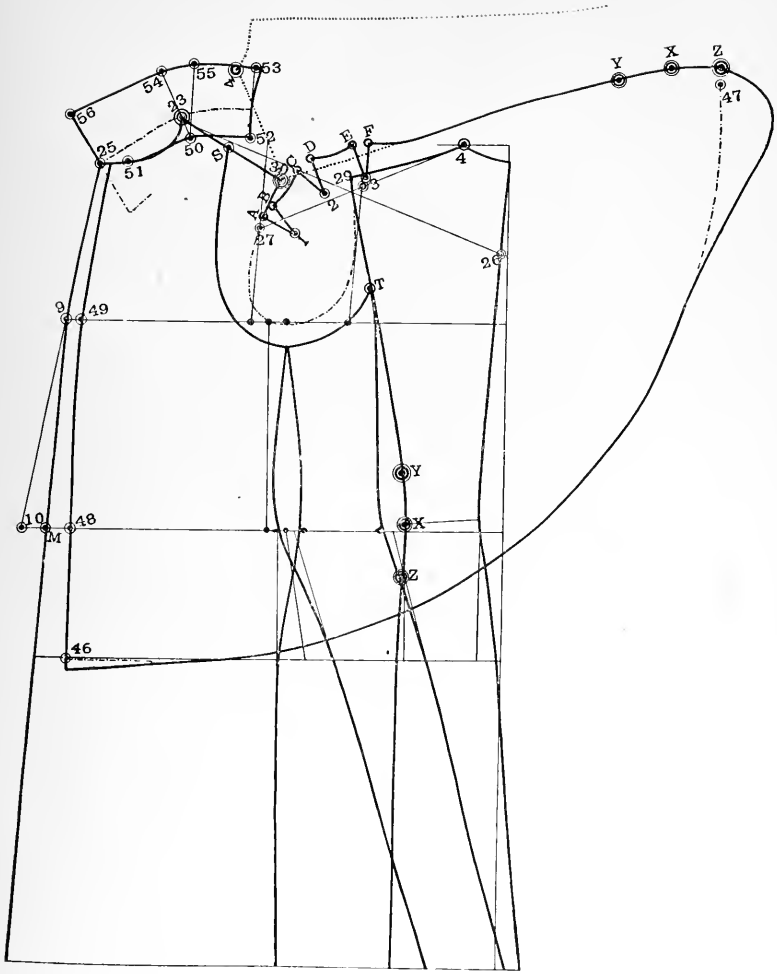


Diagram XXIV.

DIAGRAM XXV.

MARINE BLOUSE.

One-piece back for Blouses, Etons, or Zouaves, the back center from 12 is ½ inch more to be taken out and curve the back center line from 14 to 8, as represented.

From 8 to E is ½ waist; draw the shorter waist line from 8 to E. From E to 19 is the balance of the back waist surplus. Transfer the center of E and 19 to establish H; draw the lines from H to E and from H to 19.

The front center line, M, is 1 inch from 10 for every front part without dart. Draw the waist line from M to 19. From M to V and N to 22 is 1¾ inches for blousing. Draw the line from V through 22 with a curve to 19, as represented. Point 49 is 2¼ inches from the straight line, for overlap. Draw the opening line from 49 to 51 and the edge line from 49 to V.

To draft the standing under collar, from 23 to 50 is $^{1}/_{16}$ full neck. Draw the line, with a little curve, from 51 through 50 to 52, which is the required length. From 52 to 53 is 1⅛ inches high. Square out from 52 to 53 and draw the line from 53 to 51, as represented.

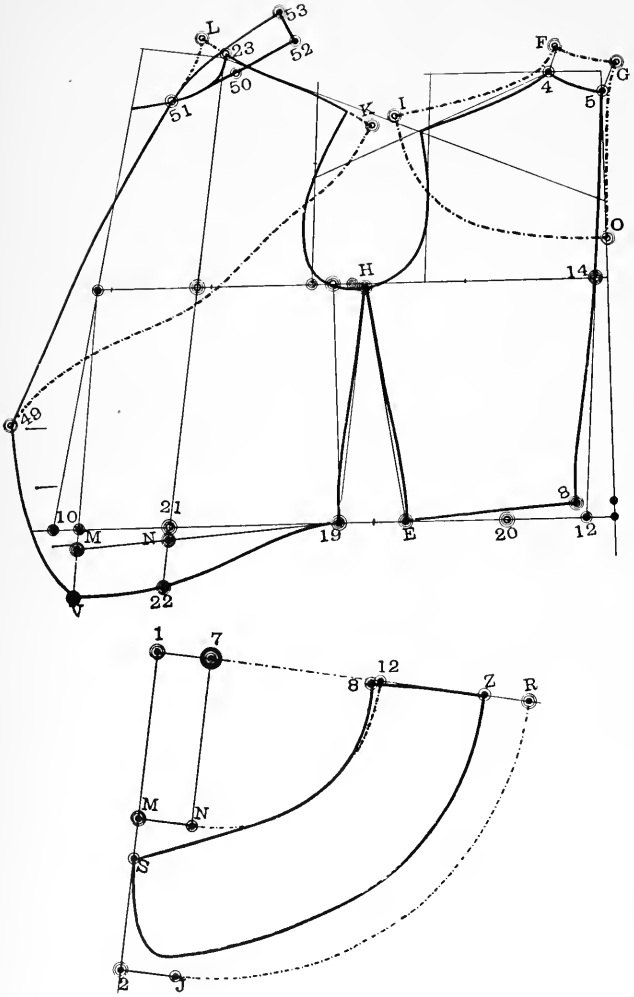
FOR THE MARINE COLLAR.

Draw the line from O to I, square out from 5 to G, and from 4 to F. From 5 to G and from 4 to F is 1⅛ inches. Draw the top line from G to F, the shoulder line from F to I, which is ⅜ inch from 4, and I is 1 inch from the back shoulder line. Draw the line from G to O, which is ¼ inch from 5, parallel with the back center to O and curve the style line from O to I. The outside lines from 5 and 4, I, O, is a required fullness for the surface upon the blouse. Transfer the shoulder width, I to K, and draw the style line from K to 49, and the front shoulder line from K to 23 and to L. From 23 to L is the same as from 4 to F; draw the line from L to 51.

TO DRAFT THE SKIRT.

Draw a straight line from 1 to 2, square in from M to N and from 2 to J, which is 5½ inches from M. From M to N is ⅛ waist. Draw the line from N to 7 parallel with previous line. From N to 7 is ½ waist. Pivot at 7 and sweep the waist line from N to 12 and the hip line from J to R.

Measure the hip 20 and ½ inch ease from 2 to R. Draw straight line from 7 to R, shape the line from Z to 8 and the shorter waist effect from 8 to the sweep line and to S, which is 1½ inches from M on all drafts. Draw the style line from S to Z.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20
12
3
V
22
1
7
12
8
Z
R
M
N
S
2
J

Diagram XXV.

DIAGRAM XXVI.

FULL CAPE AND HOOD.

For this draft, the only required measure is the neck width, 6¾ inches.

Draw straight line from 1 to 2, and square line from 3 to 4. From 3 to 5 is ⅙ full neck, 2¼ inches; from 5 to 6 is ⅓ full neck, 4½ inches; from 6 to 4 is ½ inch on every draft.

Pivot at point 3 and draw circular lines from 5 to 9 and from 5 to 10; the shoulder line from 4 to 1 and from 4 to 2; and the length line from 11 to 12.

From 1 to 7 and from 2 to 8 is ⅛ full neck, 1⅝ inches. Draw the lines from 9 through 8 to establish 12, and from 10 through 7 to establish 11. At the front, from 9 to 25 is ½ inch; from 12 to 13 is 1 inch on every draft. Draw the collar line from 25 to the circular line and at the back center. 10, ⅛ inch from 9, and from 13 to the circular line as represented. The draft will measure ½ inch more than 6¾ neck, and requires same for surface of working parts.

TO DRAFT THE HOOD.

From 10 to 15 is full neck less ⅙ = 11¼ inches; square out from 15 to 17, which is the same, 11¼ inches from 15; square out from 17 to establish 19. From 17 to 18 is ⅙ full neck, 2¼ inches, in the center of 15 and 17 is 20. Draw the curved lines from 25 to 19 and from 18 to 20.

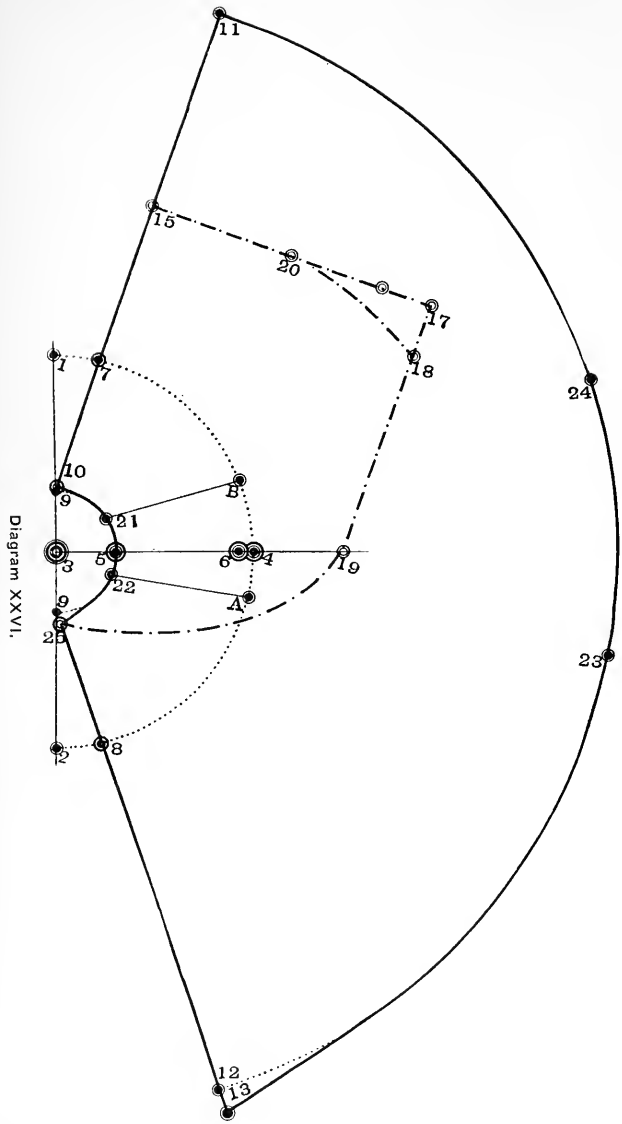

Diagram XXVI.

DIAGRAM XXVII.

CAPE WITH TWO DARTS AND STORM COLLAR.

See Diagram XXVI. for the dart lines. From 10 to 21 is ⅙ full neck; from 21 to 22 is ⅙ full neck, 2¼ inches each. From 4 to A is ⅛ full neck, 1¾ inches, and from A to B is ⅓ full neck, 4½ inches. Draw guide lines from 21 through B to establish 24, and from 22 through A to establish 23. Cut open the lines from 22 to A, and from 21 to B, and fold the paper in the lines from A to 23 and from B to 24. Diagram XXVII. shows the lines folded from A to 23 and from B to 24; the dart lines open from 22 to C and from 21 to D, ⅙ full neck, 2¼ inches each.

TO DRAFT THE COLLAR.

From 25 to 51 is $^1/_{12}$ full neck. Square out the lines from 25 to J with the point 51 and 25, square out from 22 to I with the point 51 and 22; square out the lines from C and 21 to H and G, and square out the lines from D and 10 to F and E. The square points for the height are 3¾ inches each. For the back top line it is ½ inch more, from E to K is ¼ of the height, 1 inch for spring, and ⅛ of the height on each side of F, G, H and I. Curve the lines as represented.

For one dart, open the square line from 5 to 4, but it should not be opened more than ¼ full neck width, 3⅜ inches, for 13½ inches full measure.

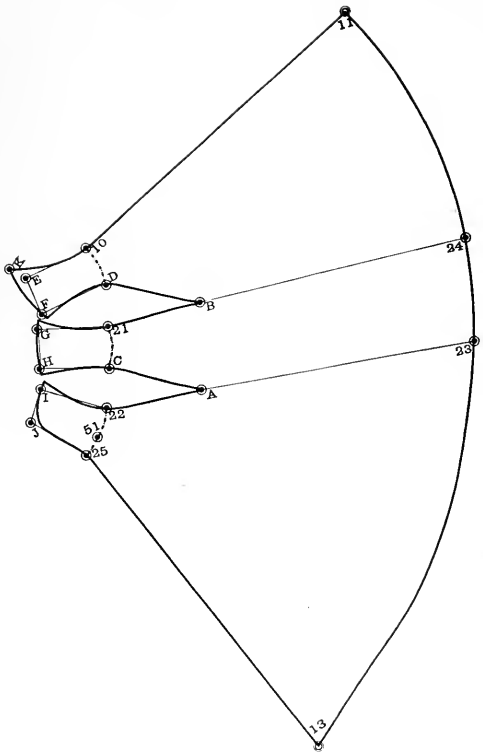

Diagram XXVII.

DIAGRAM XXVIII.

OPERA CLOAK.

All lines, including circular lines, from 1 to 9 and 25 are the same as explained in Diagram XXVI.

Square out the line from 3 to H, which is the required skirt length from 5, and draw circular line from H to A, both sides, pivoting at point 3.

From 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{6}$ full neck, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ full neck, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from 6 to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the same as in Diagram XXVI. From G to J is 15 inches, three times the length as from 5 to G. Square out the lines from G to A, both sides, and square out from J to K and from J to L, which is full neck, each $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. To the back center, from G to A is the length of the yoke piece from G to 7. To the front center, A is the same length as G to 8. From A to N is $\frac{1}{16}$ full neck, and from A to M is $\frac{1}{12}$ full neck. Draw the lines from M through L to A, and back center line from N through K to Q.

Divide the distance from G to A in six parts, both sides, as represented with letters, and the same divisions at the bottom sweep line. Draw the line from M to P parallel with the square line; from P to G to O, and with a little curve to N, as represented. O is the same distance from D as N is from A. The divisions are for the pleat lines. The shoulder or center pleat is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch enlarged at each side of F, and the next pleats to it, from C to E, are therefore $\frac{1}{2}$ inch smaller; the same at the bottom, as represented.

The back center, N to B, represents a pleat the same as from C to E, and has to be cut in fold of goods. The allowances of the goods for pleats should be just twice the distance of the outside box-pleat from A and B, from C and E, and F to F, at the top and at the bottom.

From A to Q is 3 inches, train and draw the bottom line as represented.

A collarette would be cut after the same manner as in Diagram XXVII.

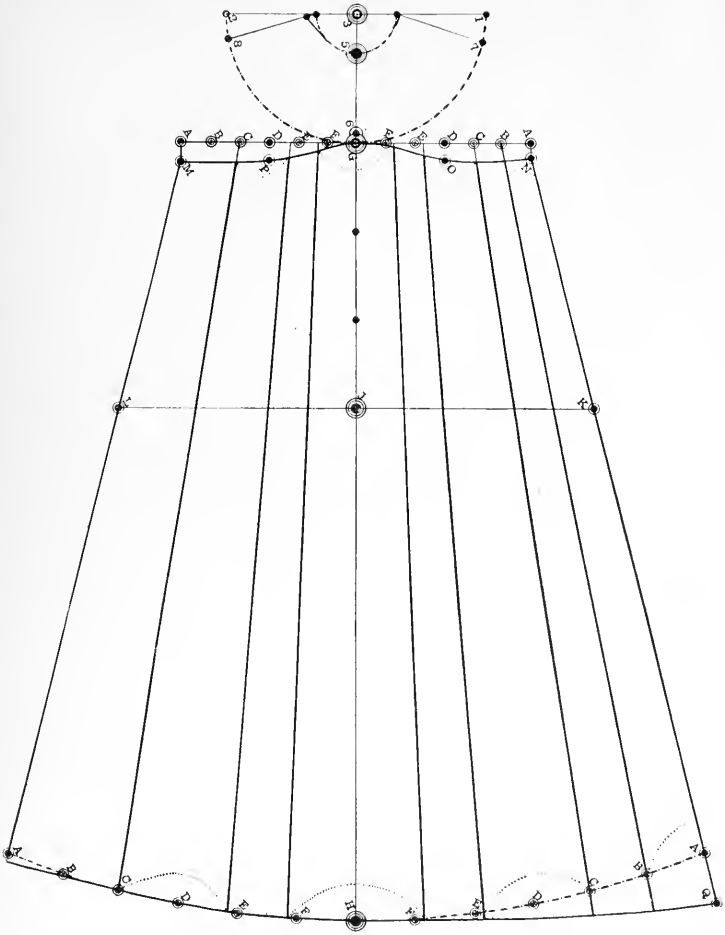

Diagram XXVIII.

TABLE OF PROPORTIONATE MEASURES.

The proportionate measures will be useful for the study for drafting different sizes of patterns, as:

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

The widths of waist and hip, to bust sizes vary in different localities; the same with the waist lengths, back and front depths.

The cutter is sometimes required to cut from measures furnished by sellers with very little experience in taking measures. Under these conditions the cutter should be furnished as well with an explanation about the form of the customer, as full bust, hollow back, round hip; or round back, flat bust, high side hip.

The figure for round back will have a higher back depth, and the cutter is assured with the control measure; the contrary for figures with hollow back and full bust. The front depth for round-back figures will be rather less, whilst for erect figures the front depth will be rather more.

TABLE OF PROPORTIONATE MEASURES

BUST	WAIST	HIP	BACK DEPTH	LEVEL WAIST LENGTH	NECK	DART	FRONT WAIST LENGTH	FRONT DEPTH	CONTROL MEASURE	SLEEVE LENGTH
30	22	34	6¼	13¼	6	12½	20¼	10¼	18¼	16½
32	23	36	6½	14¼	6¼	13	20¾	10¾	19¼	17
34	24	38	6¾	15¼	6½	13½	21¼	11¼	20½	17½
36	25	40	6⅞	15¾	6¾	14	21¾	11½	21¼	18
38	27	42	7⅛	16	7	14½	22¼	12	22¼	18
40	29	44	7¼	16⅛	7¼	15	22½	12½	23¼	18¼
42	31	46	7½	16¼	7½	15½	22¾	12⅞	24¼	18¼
44	33	48	7⅝	16¼	7¾	16	23	13¼	25	18½
46	35	50	7¾	16⅜	8	16½	23¼	13⅝	26	18½
48	37	52	8	16½	8¼	17	23½	14	27	18¾
50	39	54	8¼	16½	8½	17½	23¾	14⅜	28	18¾

LAYING OUT.

The back pieces lay upon the material with the nap so that the bust line run is with cross thread of the material. The fore part should be laid upon the material so that the fore-part guide line run is with a lengthwise thread of the material.

The overarm sleeve should be laid with both front seam points on the lengthwise thread of the material.

For the underarm sleeve, lay the back seam from bottom to the elbow with a lengthwise thread.

The top collar should be laid on crease edge, and the under collar on the bias so that point 53 and 50 lays with a cross or lengthwise thread. (See Diagram XX. for the points.).

Sometimes there are styles with small back pieces and the back center seamless. In these styles the material has to be shaped to the pattern.

When laying the pattern upon the material, point 5 and R to the crease edge; make a mark on 5, collar line, and mark the length on S. (See Diagram X. for the points 5, R, S.) This is the required length. Mark from the bottom up to the waist notch by keeping the back center of the pattern on the crease edge, then mark in the same manner from the previous collar seam mark downwards to the previous waist notch.

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